DashoVidya IAS– *NCERT Summary*
(RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT - Class 8ᵗʰ)

CHAPTER 6 – HUMAN RESOURCE

Relevance rating: 2/5
- Civil Service syllabus: **GS 1** - Population and Associated Issues, **GS 3** - Mobilization of Resources
- This chapter builds basic concepts about various aspects of population. Direct questions are not much asked in prelims and mains GS paper barring few exceptions.
- However this chapter throws light on some basic aspects of some of the current phenomenon like migration, population growth etc. which is relevant from the UPSC point of view.
- From geography optional point of view this chapter is a basic foundation of "population geography" part.

Chapter Overview

This chapter deals with:
- Human resources
- Uneven distribution of population
- Natural growth of population
- Population composition and population pyramids

Note: This summary should be supplemented with basic reading of NCERT.

Human resource is unevenly distributed throughout the nation. Higher population does not mean greater human resource. It depends on the level of skills, education, health and many other factors.
For e.g. UP has highest population in India but human resources is not that developed as compared to south Indian states like Kerala.

> Ministry of Human Resource Development was created in 1985 with an aim to improve people's skills. Now, it has been renamed as 'Ministry of Education'.
> Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojna (PKVY) was started in 2015 aiming to train one crore Indian youth from 2016 to 2020. The objective of this scheme is to encourage aptitude towards employable skills by giving quality training to probable and existing wage earners.

❖ Distribution of population

Pattern of population distribution - The way in which people are spread across the earth surface

Highly uneven distribution
- More than 90% of the world's population lives in about 30 per cent of the land surface.
  Highly populated region: South and South East Asia, Europe and north eastern North America.
  Sparsely populated areas: High latitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests
- Many more people live north of the Equator than south of the Equator.
- Almost three-quarters of the world's people live in two continents Asia and Africa.
- 60% of the world's people stay in just 10 countries.

❖ Density of Population

- <u>Population density</u>: Number of people living in a unit area of the earth's surface.
- It is normally expressed as per square km.
- The average density of population in the whole world is 51 persons per square km.
- South Central Asia has the highest density of population followed by East and South East Asia
- Average density of population in India is 382 persons per square km.

❖ Factors Affecting Distribution of Population

<u>Geographical Factors</u>	<u>Social, Cultural and Economic Factors</u>
Topography: Plains are more populated than mountains/plateaus E.g. The Ganga plains are the most densely populated areas of the world while mountains like Andes, Alps and Himalayas are sparsely populated. **Climate**: Very small population is found in extreme climates like Sahara desert, Polar Regions of Russia, Canada and Antarctica. **Soil**: Fertile soils provide suitable land for agriculture. E.g. fertile plains such as Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Hwang-He, Chang Jiang in China and the Nile in Egypt **Water**: People prefer to live in the areas where fresh water is easily available **Minerals**: Areas with mineral deposits are more populated. Diamond mines of South Africa and discovery of oil in the Middle East lead to settling of people in these areas.	**Social**: Areas of better housing, education and health facilities are more densely populated e.g., Pune. **Cultural**: Places with religion or cultural significance attract people e.g. Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican City. **Economic**: Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. Large numbers of people are attracted to these areas e.g. Osaka in Japan and Mumbai.

❖ Population Change

Change in the number of people during a specific time. The world population has not been stable. This is actually due to changes in the number of births and deaths.

Until 1800s — • The world's population grew steadily but slowly because there were no health facilities, and no sufficient food. As a result the total increase in population was very low.

In 1804 — • The world's population reached one billion.

In 1959 — • The world's population reached 3 billion, called as population explosion.

In 1999 — • The population doubled to 6 billion because of better food, health facilities.

<u>Birth rate</u>: the ratio of number of live births per 1,000 people.

<u>Death rate</u>: the ratio of number of deaths per 1,000 people.
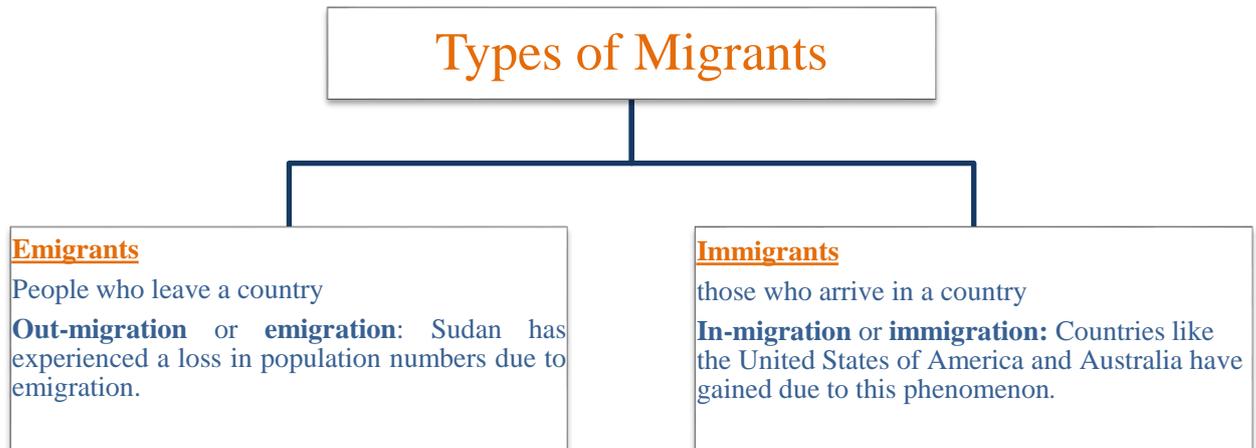
<u>Natural growth rate</u>: Births and deaths are the natural causes of population change. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called the natural growth rate.

The population increase in the world is mainly due to rapid increase in natural growth rate.

Migration: movement of people in and out of an area. It is also one way by which population size changes.

Types of Migrants

Emigrants

People who leave a country

Out-migration or **emigration**: Sudan has experienced a loss in population numbers due to emigration.

Immigrants

those who arrive in a country

In-migration or **immigration:** Countries like the United States of America and Australia have gained due to this phenomenon.

People migrate from

1. Less developed countries	1. More developed countries
2. Rural Areas	2. Urban Areas

❖ Patterns of Population Change

- While overall population of the world is increasing, not all countries are experiencing this growth.
- Countries like Kenya have high population growth rates because of both high birth rates and death rates. Here due to improving health care, death rates have fallen, but birth rates still remain high leading to high growth rates.
- On the other hand countries like United Kingdom, population growth is slowing because of both low death and low birth rates.
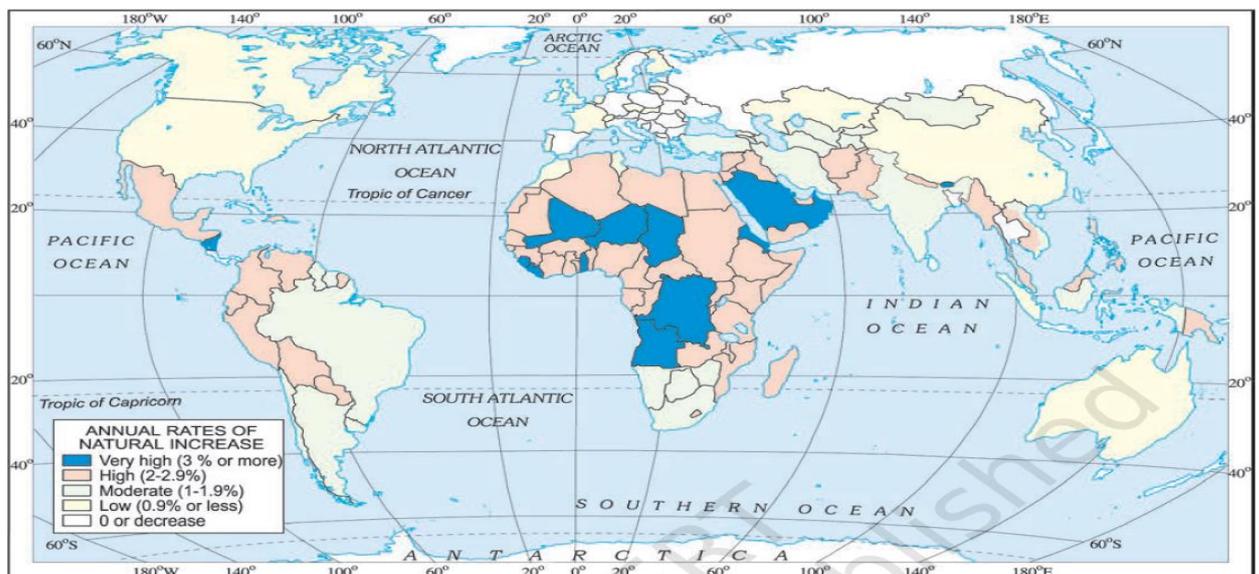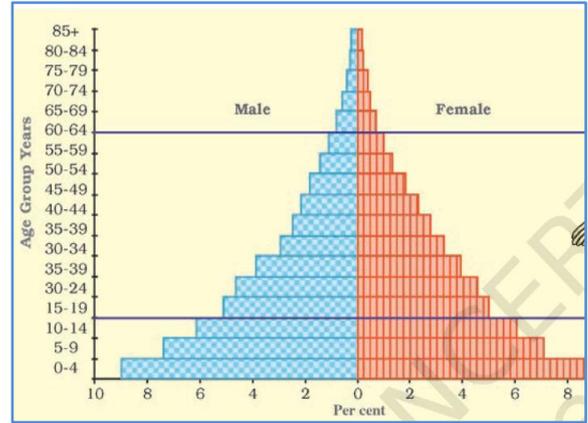
❖ **Population Composition**
- Refers to the structure of the population which tells about the age group, occupation, income and health levels of different people.
- Population pyramid (age-sex pyramid) is used to measure this.
- A population pyramid shows
  - ➢ The total population divided into various age groups, e.g., 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years and the percentage of the total population, subdivided into males and females, in each of those groups.
  - ➢ The numbers of children (below 15 years) are shown at the bottom and reflect the level of births.
  - ➢ The size of the top shows the numbers of aged people (above 65 years) and reflects the number of deaths.
  - ➢ The population pyramid also tells us how many dependents there are in a country.
  - ➢ There are two groups of dependents — young dependents (aged below 15 years) and elderly dependents (aged over 65 years).
  - ➢ Those of the working age are the economically active.

Population Pyramid of Kenya	Population Pyramid of India	Population Pyramid of Japan
The population pyramid of a country in which birth and death rates both are high is broad at the base and rapidly narrows towards the top. This situation is typified by the pyramid shown for Kenya	In countries where death rates are decreasing, the pyramid is broad in the younger age groups. This can be seen in the pyramid for India. Such populations contain a relatively large number of young people and which means a strong and expanding labour force.	In countries like Japan, low birth rates make the pyramid narrow at the base. Decreased death rates allow numbers of people to reach old age. Skilled, spirited and hopeful young people endowed with a positive outlook are the future of any nation.

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Q. Consider the following statements:

Human capital formation as a concept is better explained in terms of a process which enables

1. Individuals of a country to accumulate more capital.
2. Increasing the knowledge, skill levels and capacities of the people of the country.
3. Accumulation of tangible wealth.
4. Accumulation of intangible wealth.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 4

(d) 1, 3 and 4   **Answer: (c)**

Key Takeaways:

- Human resources of the country are of utmost importance as they further develop new resources.
  Population density: Number of people living in a unit area of the earth's surface
- Birth rate: the ratio of number of live births per 1,000 people.
- Death rate: the ratio of number of deaths per 1,000 people.
- Births and deaths are the natural causes of population change. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called the natural growth rate.
- Emigrants are people who leave a country;
- Immigrants are those who arrive in a country
- Population composition refers to the structure of the population which tells about the age group, occupation, income and health levels of different people.
- Population pyramids help understanding the population composition.